蚕豆幼苗光合特性对土荆芥挥发性物质胁迫的响应

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摘要:以蚕豆(*Vicia faba*)为受体,采用盆栽试验评价了入侵植物土荆芥(*Chenopodium ambrosioides* L.)挥发油及其两个主要成分 α -萜品烯和对伞花素对受体光合特性的影响。结果表明:土荆芥挥发油及其两个主要成分不同程度地影响了蚕豆叶片的特性。挥发油处理显著降低了净光合速率(Pn)、气孔导度(Gs)、蒸腾速率(Tr)、最大光化学效率(Fv/Fm)、实际光化学效率($\Phi PsII$) 和叶绿素含量,但增加了胞间 CO_2 浓度(Ci),这种效应表现为剂量和时间双重效应,高剂量挥发油处理的这种效应是不可逆的;与对照相比, α -萜品烯处理组的 Pn、Fv/Fm 和 $\Phi PsII$ 降低,Ci、Gs 和 Tr 上升,停止处理后,各参数均趋于对照水平;整体来看,对伞花素对蚕豆幼苗的光合特性影响不大。上述研究结果说明,土荆芥化感胁迫对受体光合特性的影响是诸多化感物质协同作用的结果,并非由单一组分决定。

关键词: 土荆芥, 化感胁迫, 光合特性, α-萜品烯, 对伞花素

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Response of photosynthetic characteristics of *Vicia faba* seedling to volatile vllelochemical stress from *Chenopodium ambrosioides*

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Abstract: The pot experiment was conducted to evaluate the effect of volatile oil from an invasive plant, Chenopodium ambrosioides L. and its two main components α -terpene and cymene on the photosynthetic characteristics of Vicia faba Seedling. The results showed the volatile oil treatment significantly reduced the net photosynthetic rate (P_n) , stomatal conductance (Gs), transpiration rate (Tr), maximum photochemical efficiency (Fv/Fm), actual photochemical efficiency $(\Phi PsII)$ and total chlorophyll content. However, it increased the concentration of intercellular CO_2 , which was the dual effect of dose and time, and the effect of high dosed volatile oil treatment was irreversible. Compared with the control group, α -terpene treatment reduced Pn, Fv/Fm and $\Phi PsII$, and increased Ci, Gs and Tr, and all the parameters were gradually approaching to the control level after stopping treatment. The effect of cymene on photosynthetic characteristics of V. faba Seedling were not significant. These results suggested that the volatile allelochemical stress from C. ambrosioides on photosynthesis of receptor plant was due to the the synergistic effect of many allelochemicals, instead of a single component.

Key words: Chenopodium ambrosioides, allelochemical stress, photosynthetic characteristics, α -terpinene, cymene

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土荆芥(Chenopodium ambrosioides)为藜科藜属草本植物,原产热带美洲,适应能力强,扩散速度快,目前已经入侵中国大部分地区,严重威胁我国的生态环境安全(徐海根和强胜, 2004)。土荆芥具有强烈的化感作用(Jimenez-Osornio et al, 1996),其挥发性物质具有较强的细胞毒性,引起受体植物细胞内活性氧过量积累,膜脂过氧化产物丙二醛含量增加(胡琬君等, 2012; Chen et al, 2016),抗氧化酶基因表达下调,抗氧化酶活性降低,细胞出现氧化损伤(陈斌等, 2015)。细胞结构紊乱甚至被破坏,细胞核出现畸变特征,细胞活性降低甚至凋亡(胡琬君等, 2011, 2012; 胡忠良等, 2015; Chen et al, 2016; 周健等, 2017; Li et al, 2018);光合作用过程对环境变化十分敏感,在逆境胁迫下,植物光合产物减少,植物生长发育受阻(辛惠卿和霍俊伟, 2008)。有研究表明,植物向周围植物释放的化感物质明显干扰了受体植物的光合作用过程(Hussain & Reigosa, 2016),但有关土荆芥挥发性物质对受体植物光合特性影响的报道较少。本研究选择土荆芥入侵地广泛种植的农作物蚕豆(Vicia faba)作为受体,采用盆栽试验,模拟土荆芥挥发性化感物质的作用过程,研究了土荆芥挥发油及其两个主要成分α-萜品烯和对伞花素对受体植物蚕豆幼苗的气体交换参数、叶绿素荧光参数和叶绿素含量的影响,以期全面阐明土荆芥化感作用抑制邻近植物生长发育的机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

供体土荆芥植株地上部分采自四川省成都市包江桥社区附近。水蒸气蒸馏法提取土荆芥挥发油(Singh et al, 2009),无水 Na₂SO₄除去水分,所得挥发油的密度为 843 mg•L⁻¹,单点测定法测得其主要成分α-萜品烯和对伞花素的含量分别为 151 mg•L⁻¹ 和 156 mg•L⁻¹;α-萜品烯和对伞花素的标准品购自成都市锐可思生化试剂公司;蚕豆种子(成胡 14[#])购于成都市五块石种子市场。

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 试验设计

挑选大小均匀、饱满、无虫斑的蚕豆种子,0.5%KMnO4浸泡15 min,蒸馏水冲洗干净后浸种24 h,再避光25℃催芽至露白;将露白种子播种于花盆(直径10 cm,高度6 cm)中,每盆1粒,以石英砂为培养基质,置于光暗交替时间14 h/10 h、光照25℃/黑暗18℃的条件下培养。培养期间维持 Hoagland 营养液在0.2%左右;5 周后,随机将盆栽苗连盆一起置于带有密封盖的特制玻璃箱(长25 cm、宽20 cm、高40 cm)中,每箱5盆;试验设置挥发油、α-萜品烯和对伞花素3个处理组。根据α-萜品烯和对伞花素在挥发油中的含量,并结合预实验设置6个处理梯度(表1),挥发油处理组中浓度分别为0、0.001、0.002、0.003、0.004 μL•cm³和0.005 μL•cm³。分别将各处理梯度挥发油、α-萜品烯和对伞花素滴加在小培养皿上,置于玻璃箱底部中央,盖紧并用凡士林密封;各处理组均置于光照培养箱中,在25℃下处理3h(10:00—13:00)。连续处理3d后,揭开玻璃箱盖子,使挥发油、α-萜品烯和对伞花素完全挥发,然后在光照培养箱中恢复培养3d,整个试验过程共持续7d。

表 1 土荆芥挥发油及其两个主要成分的处理剂量

Table 1 The treatment doses of the volatile oil from *Chenopodium ambrosioides* and two main components

		处理梯度 Treatments							
Treatment groups	CK	1	2	3	4	5			
	0	20	40	60	80	100			

对伞花素 Cymene (μL)	0	3.38	6.76	10.14	13.52	16.9
α-萜品烯 α-terpinene (μL)	0	3.72	7.44	11.16	14.88	18.6

1.2.2 指标测定

气体交换参数的测定:采用 TPS-2 便携式光合测定仪测定。试验期间,每天 13:00 定时选取蚕豆植株顶端完全展开的叶片,测定净光合速率(Net photosynthetic rate, Pn)、气孔导度(Stomatal conductance, Gs)、蒸腾速率(Transpiration rate, Tr)以及细胞间 CO_2 浓度(Intercellular CO_2 concentration, Ci),每处理测定 5 株。

叶绿素荧光参数:采用 FMS-2 便携式叶绿素荧光测定仪测定。试验期间,每天 13:00 将植株暗适应 30 min 后,选取顶端完全展开的叶片,测定实际光化学效率(Actual photochemical efficiency, $\Phi PsII$)和最大光化学效率(Maximal photochemical efficiency, Fv/Fm),每处理测定 5 株。

叶绿素含量测定:分别取第 4 天(处理结束)和第 7 天(恢复培养结束)的叶片,剪去粗大叶脉并剪成小块,参照张志良等(2009)的方法制备叶绿素溶液。使用 SpectraMax M2 多功能酶标仪测定溶液的吸光值 A663 和 A645,计算叶绿素含量($mg \cdot g^{-1}$):

C=8.02×A663+20.21×A645

叶绿素含量= *C*×*V*×*N*/ (*W*×1000)

式中,C为叶绿素浓($\operatorname{mg-L^{-1}}$)度,V为总体积(mL),N为稀释倍数,W为叶片鲜重(g)。

1.3 数据分析

采用 SPSS17.0 对数据进行 ANOVA 方差分析, Microsoft Excel 2007 作图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 土荆芥挥发油、α-萜品烯和对伞花素作用下气体交换参数的变化

在土荆芥挥发油作用下,蚕豆幼苗叶片的净光合速率(Pn)、气孔导度(Gs)、蒸腾速率(Tr)和细胞间 CO_2 浓度(Ci)不同程度地发生了变化(表 2-表 5)。与对照相比,Pn、Gs、Tr 显著降低(P<0.05),Ci 显著增加(P<0.05),表现出剂量和时间双重效应。停止处理后,随着恢复期延长,叶片的气体交换参数与对照组之间的差异逐渐缩小,但较高剂量挥发油处理后的叶片恢复较慢,甚至比处理期间更低,表明高剂量的挥发油处理严重伤害蚕豆幼苗的光合作用过程。

当蚕豆幼苗受到 α -萜品烯作用时,叶片的 Gs、 C_i 、Tr 不同程度增加,Pn 则整体表现为下降(表 2-表 5)。大部分处理的 Gs 和 Tr 均与对照差异显著(P<0.05), C_i 则只有较高剂量处理(梯度 4 和梯度 5)才达到显著水平(P<0.05);Pn 降低的幅度不大,仅梯度 4 和梯度 5 与对照差异显著(P<0.05)。停止处理后,虽然大部分处理仍然表现为处理期间的状态,但与对照的差异缩小。

与对照相比,对伞花素作用下蚕豆幼苗叶片的气体交换参数整体变化不大,仅较高剂量处理的 Tr 在处理期间(2~4 d)显著大于对照组(P<0.05)。停止处理后基本恢复到对照水平(表 2-表 5)。

综上所述,土荆芥挥发油对蚕豆幼苗气体交换参数的影响最大,α-萜品烯次之,对伞花素最小。土荆芥挥发油中2个主要成分α-萜品烯和对伞花素的作用效应与挥发油不同。

表 2 土荆芥挥发油、α-萜品烯和对伞花素对蚕豆净光合速率(Pn)的影响

Table 2 Effects of volatile oil from *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, α-terpinene and cymene on net photosynthetic rate(*Pn*) in *Vicia faba*

处理组	处理梯度			处理时间	Treatment time	e (day)		
Treatment groups	Treatments (µL)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CK	10.10±0.23a	10.10±0.23a	9.67 ± 0.19^a	9.57 ± 0.15^a	$9.73{\pm}0.39^a$	$9.7{\pm}0.12^a$	10.17±0.20a
	20	9.67 ± 0.19^a	5.07 ± 0.19^{b}	$3.13{\pm}0.03^{b}$	2.70 ± 0.06^{b}	$3.63{\pm}0.24^{b}$	$6.47{\pm}0.15^{b}$	$9.67{\pm}0.12^a$
挥发油 Volatile oil	40	$9.57{\pm}0.15^a$	$3.00{\pm}0.15^{c}$	$2.70{\pm}0.06^{c}$	2.50 ± 0.12^{b}	$3.33{\pm}0.07^{b}$	5.73 ± 0.19^{b}	$7.967 {\pm} 0.41^{b}$
	60	$9.73{\pm}0.39^a$	$2.63{\pm}0.39^{c}$	2.50 ± 0.15^{c}	$2.43{\pm}0.07^{b}$	3.10 ± 0.32^{b}	$5.63{\pm}0.20^{b}$	6.47 ± 0.20^{c}
	80	$9.73{\pm}0.12^a$	1.50 ± 0.12^{d}	1.43 ± 0.09^d	1.30 ± 0.06^{c}	$2.20{\pm}0.47^{c}$	$2.80{\pm}0.32^{c}$	$4.43{\pm}0.33^{\rm d}$
	100	10.17 ± 0.20^a	1.67 ± 0.20^d	1.20 ± 0.06^d	1.10 ± 0.10^{c}	$2.10{\pm}0.47^{c}$	$2.53{\pm}0.09^{c}$	2.80 ± 0.45^{e}
	CK	10.30±1.04a	10.30±1.04a	10.47±1.21a	10.23±1.50a	9.73±0.40 ^a	9.47±0.15a	10.00±0.69a
	3.38	10.47±1.21a	$10.20{\pm}1.55^a$	9.60±0.61ª	10.27 ± 0.85^a	10.07 ± 0.40^a	$9.67{\pm}0.32^a$	9.80 ± 0.20^a
对伞花素	6.76	$10.23{\pm}1.50^{a}$	10.00 ± 0.82^a	$9.30{\pm}0.26^a$	10.20 ± 0.66^a	$9.57{\pm}0.42^a$	$9.37{\pm}0.38^a$	9.500 ± 0.26^a
Cymene	10.14	$9.73{\pm}0.40^{a}$	10.13 ± 1.15^{a}	10.63 ± 1.17^{a}	10.80 ± 0.87^{a}	9.60 ± 0.53^a	9.307 ± 0.20^a	$9.83{\pm}0.50^{a}$
	13.52	9.47±0.15a	10.63±0.85a	10.33 ± 0.45^a	10.20 ± 0.17^{a}	$9.63{\pm}0.06^a$	9.50 ± 0.36^{a}	10.10±0.72a
	16.90	10.00 ± 0.69^a	10.67±0.81a	11.07±0.40a	11.20±1.32a	$9.67{\pm}0.40^a$	$9.53{\pm}0.32^a$	9.77±0.21a
	CK	10.23±1.02a	10.23±1.02a	10.07±0.34a	10.63±0.62a	10.40±1.22a	9.90±0.7a	10.20±0.23ª
	3.72	10.07 ± 0.34^a	9.87 ± 0.87^{b}	10.13±0.93a	10.00 ± 1.60^{b}	10.17±0.87a	10.03 ± 0.29^a	10.17 ± 1.00^{b}
α-萜品烯	7.44	10.63±0.62a	9.90 ± 2.03^{b}	$9.87{\pm}1.47^{a}$	9.23±1.15°	9.37 ± 0.33^{b}	9.43±0.81a	9.87 ± 0.64^{b}
α-terpinene	11.16	10.40±1.22a	9.10±0.57 ^b	9.37 ± 0.70^{b}	8.57±0.15°	9.03 ± 0.98^{b}	9.23±0.71 ^b	9.50 ± 1.43^{b}
	14.88	$9.90{\pm}0.7^{a}$	8.80 ± 0.38^{b}	$8.80{\pm}0.3^{b}$	8.47 ± 0.24^d	8.27 ± 0.20^{b}	$9.47{\pm}0.98^{ac}$	10.23±1.03°
	18.6	10.20±0.23ª	8.63±0.23b	8.20±0.57b	8.10±0.23°	$8.23{\pm}0.47^{b}$	8.97±0.77 ^{ac}	$9.03{\pm}1.01^{d}$

说明: 同列数据后不同小写字母表示方差分析差异达显著水平 (p<0.05), 下同。

Note: Data with different capital letters in the same mean significant different at 0.05 level. The same as below.

表 3 土荆芥挥发油、α-萜品烯和对伞花素对蚕豆细胞间 CO₂浓度(*Ci*)的影响 Table 3 Effects of volatile oil from *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, α-terpinene and cymene on intercellular CO₂ concentration(*Ci*) in *Vicia faba*

处理组 Treatment	处理梯 度	处理时间 Treatment time (day)								
groups	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Treatmen} \\ \text{ts } (\mu L) \end{array}$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	CK	$443.33{\pm}2.03^a$	$443.33{\pm}2.03^a$	$446.33{\pm}1.45^a$	439.33±2.33 a	447.00±1.15 a	450.67±2.91a	449.00±1.16 a		
	20	$446.33{\pm}1.45^a$	$502.33{\pm}1.45^{b}$	$520.67{\pm}8.84^{b}$	510.67±2.33b	464.33±3.71 ^a	$461.33 \pm \! 5.36^a$	$460.33{\pm}1.77^b$		
挥发油	40	$439.33\ \pm 2.33^a$	514.00±4.73°	$489.67{\pm}0.88^{c}$	504.00±5.57 ^b	$474.33{\pm}1.45^{b}$	$461.67~{\pm}2.91^a$	$460.00{\pm}1.53^{b}$		
Volatile oil	60	$447.00 \; {\pm} 1.15^a$	521.00 ± 1.00^{c}	502.67±3.76°	$497.67{\pm}6.69^{b}$	$486.33{\pm}1.20^{b}$	460.00 ± 7.02^a	458.33±3.71 ^b		
	80	450.67 ± 2.91^a	516.00±3.51°	495.33±0.33°	496.67±4.18 ^b	$490.67{\pm}2.60^{b}$	476.00 ± 5.51^b	471.00±7.21°		
	100	$449.00 \; {\pm} 1.15^a$	524.00±4.26°	$505.00{\pm}2.65^{c}$	$481.67{\pm}15.68^{b}$	$486.67{\pm}17.17^{b}$	$498.67 \pm \! 6.49^b$	$495.33{\pm}2.33^{\rm d}$		
	CK	465.00±2.65a	465.00±2.65a	456.67±29.16 ^a	462.33±10.07a	452.00±22.34a	455.33±28.92a	446.00±4.58a		
	3.38	$456.67{\pm}29.16^a$	$462.67{\pm}5.69^a$	$484.00{\pm}1.00^a$	$492.33{\pm}2.52^{b}$	$442.67{\pm}27.79^a$	431.33±2.52a	468.67±6.11a		
对伞花素	6.76	$462.33{\pm}10.07^a$	473.67±5.51b	$480.33{\pm}2.52^a$	510.33±6.03°	456.00±29.55a	439.67±3.51a	$470.00{\pm}10.39^a$		
Cymene	10.14	452.00±22.34a	472.67±5.51b	$488.00{\pm}7.55^a$	502.67±5.77°	448.67±15.57a	436.00±2.65a	$474.00{\pm}6.08^a$		
	13.52	455.33±28.92a	$470.00{\pm}1.00^{ab}$	484.00 ± 24.33^a	505.67±3.06°	455.00±16.37 ^a	452.33±31.77 ^a	458.00±15.72a		
	16.90	446.00 ± 4.58^a	472.67±2.52 ^b	$498.67{\pm}3.06^a$	509.00±6.24°	449.33±27.47 ^a	$436.67{\pm}12.50^a$	463.33±23.67 ^a		
α-萜品烯	CK	445.33±2.33a	445.33±2.33ª	441.00±8.39a	433.00±10.02a	433.00±10.02a	439.33±5.36a	429.67±15.56a		

α-terpinene	3.72	$441.00{\pm}8.39^a$	$435.00{\pm}7.00^a$	$434.00{\pm}3.21^a$	$442.67{\pm}12.77^a$	442.67±12.77 ^a	$434.67{\pm}4.70^{a}$	$428.33{\pm}3.28^a$	
	7.44	433.00±10.02a	433.33±6.77 ^a	$434.33{\pm}7.17^a$	441.67±0.33a	441.67±0.33a	436.00±24.58a	441.67±0.33a	
	11.16	433.00±10.02a	450.33±9.57a	$454.33{\pm}3.84^a$	456.33±9.06a	$456.33{\pm}9.06^a$	$451.00{\pm}2.89^a$	436.33±2.96a	
	14.88	$439.33{\pm}5.36^a$	454.67±4.26a	475.00±10.79b	485.00 ± 5.13^{b}	485.00±5.13b	466.67±5.21a	454.67±2.96b	
	18.6	429.67±15.56a	470.33±8.67 ^b	478.33±9.33 ^b	488.33±3.67 ^b	488.33±3.67 ^b	483.00 ± 6.43^{b}	474.00 ± 7.64^{b}	

表 4 土荆芥挥发油、α-萜品烯和对伞花素对蚕豆气孔导度(Gs)的影响
Table 4 Effects of volatile oil from *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, α-terpinene and cymene on stomatal conductance(Gs) in *Vicia faba*

	处理梯度	处理时间 Treatment time (day)							
Treatment groups	Treatment $s(\mu L)$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	CK	565.67±14.50a	565.67 ±14.50 ^a	552.00 ±4.73 ^a	554.33 ±9.28 ^a	548.00±8.14 ^a	556.00±2.89a	542.00±9.85a	
	20	552.00 ± 4.73^a	$562.33 \pm \! 10.97^a$	461.67±5.81a	$450.00{\pm}8.62^{\rm b}$	$455.33{\pm}5.36^{\rm b}$	$433.33{\pm}20.00^{b}$	$524.00{\pm}7.55^{\rm b}$	
挥发油	40	554.33 ± 9.28^a	$459.33{\pm}7.64^{\rm b}$	450.00±7.57 ^b	$449.67{\pm}10.97^{b}$	$449.33{\pm}9.28^{\rm b}$	440.00±5.57b	$526.67{\pm}10.2^{b}$	
Volatile oil	60	548.00 ± 8.14^a	$475.00{\pm}50.48^{b}$	$434.33{\pm}4.48^{b}$	399.00±7.23°	$442.00{\pm}9.50^{\rm b}$	445.00 ± 4.16^{b}	$503.67{\pm}6.03^{\rm b}$	
	80	556.00 ± 2.89^a	$503.00{\pm}16.37^{b}$	$423.00{\pm}16.29^{b}$	$359.33{\pm}24.44^{\rm d}$	399.33±17.91°	$382.00{\pm}18.72^{b}$	460.67±85.71 ^b	
	100	542.00±9.85a	$468.67{\pm}34.27^b$	362.67±15.62°	301.00±7.94°	281.33 ± 25.33^d	332.33±23.62°	290.67±22.34°	
	CK	551.00±22.91ª	551.00±22.91 ^a	$557.67{\pm}19.86^a$	554.00±12.53 ^a	561.33 ± 18.45^a	$547.67{\pm}12.86^a$	560.67±19.14 ^a	
	3.38	$557.67{\pm}19.86^a$	$552.33{\pm}34.08^a$	$573.67{\pm}12.01^a$	570.67±1.53a	$560.67{\pm}4.93^a$	559.33±12.42a	551.00±22.52 ^a	
对伞花素	6.76	554.00±12.53 ^a	557.67±30.73a	567.67±23.63a	$558.33{\pm}29.26^a$	551.00±23.64a	558.00±2.65a	548.33±19.14 ^a	
Cymene	10.14	561.33 ± 18.45^a	571.33±5.51 ^a	$576.00{\pm}20.00^a$	560.33 ± 11.37^a	547.00±39.05a	$560.67{\pm}24.50^a$	558.00±19.16 ^a	
	13.52	547.67±12.86 ^a	565.00±34.11ª	569.00±12.00 ^a	$573.33{\pm}12.66^a$	561.67±30.67 ^a	538.33±55.19 ^a	554.33±15.3 ^a	
	16.90	560.67±19.14a	$568.00{\pm}10.58^a$	566.33±25.70 ^a	$580.33{\pm}13.20^a$	550.33±34.02a	550.00±81.19a	564.00±30.00a	
	CK	558.33±19.00a	558.33±19.00a	541.67±23.44a	551.33±11.93 ^a	548.33±13.45a	562.00±13.45a	551.67±10.07a	
	3.72	541.67±23.44a	$648.67{\pm}102.44^{a}$	$792.00{\pm}65.96^{b}$	$741.33{\pm}82.37^{b}$	562.00±89.24a	$560.00{\pm}126.86^a$	542.33±35.44a	
α-萜品烯	7.44	551.33±11.93 ^a	708.33±111.13 ^b	641.00±269.34ab	699.67 ± 95.92^{b}	$606.67{\pm}139.94^a$	541.33±49.24ª	530.67±33.83a	
α-terpinen e	11.16	548.33±30.02a	566.00±85.56a	882.33±111.61b	789.67±43.52 ^b	686.33±97.17b	587.67±15.57a	556.67±34.21ª	
	14.88	562.00±13.45a	693.33±27.43b	671.67±98.46°	1015.33±146.68°	754.00±30.81 ^b	552.33±15.04a	$639.33{\pm}28.92^{b}$	
	18.6	551.67±10.07a	663.33±34.65a	454.00±43.27°	739.67 ± 43.52^d	576.33±69.00a	545.67±116.14a	582.67±64.50a	

表 5 土荆芥挥发油、α-萜品烯和对伞花素对蚕豆蒸腾速率(*Tr*)的影响
Table 5 Effects of volatile oil from *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, α-terpinene and cymene on transpiration rate (*Tr*) in *Vicia faba*

				1	,					
处理组	处理梯度	处理时间 Treatment time (d)								
Treatm ent groups	Treatment s (μL)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	CK	2.90±0.02ª	2.90 ± 0.02^{a}	$2.89{\pm}0.08^{\rm a}$	2.99±0.11ª	$2.95{\pm}0.14^a$	$2.88{\pm}0.04^a$	2.97±0.18 ^a		
挥发油	20	$2.89{\pm}0.08^a$	$2.45{\pm}0.04^{b}$	$2.35{\pm}0.18^{b}$	$2.28{\pm}0.05^{b}$	2.57 ± 0.05^{b}	$2.27{\pm}0.04^{b}$	$2.53{\pm}0.08^{b}$		
	40	2.99±0.11a	$2.37 \; {\pm}0.12^{b}$	$2.42{\pm}0.15^{b}$	2.33 ± 0.19^{b}	2.58 ± 0.10^{b}	$2.30{\pm}0.16^{b}$	$2.46{\pm}0.05^{b}$		
Volatile oil	60	$2.95{\pm}0.14^a$	2.42 ± 0.13^{b}	$2.49{\pm}0.10^{b}$	$2.29 \pm\! 0.03^{b}$	2.12±0.01 °	2.65±0.13°	2.64 ± 0.12^{b}		
	80	$2.88{\pm}0.04^{a}$	2.71 ± 0.06^{c}	2.41 ± 0.07^{b}	$2.48{\pm}0.04^{b}$	2.20±0.12 °	$2.22{\pm}0.27^{d}$	2.41 ± 0.12^{b}		
	100	2.97 ± 0.18^a	2.59 ± 0.07^c	2.13 ± 0.03^{b}	2.14 ± 0.06^{c}	2.04 ± 0.07^{c}	$2.02{\pm}0.08^{d}$	2.08 ± 0.03^{c}		
对伞花	CK	2.90±0.29a	2.90±0.29a	2.81±0.52a	2.91±0.29a	2.90±0.08a	2.89±0.04ª	2.94±0.18a		
素	3.38	2.8±0.52a	2.87 ± 0.16^{a}	$3.30{\pm}0.43^{ab}$	3.08 ± 0.19^{b}	$2.84{\pm}0.16^{a}$	$3.04{\pm}0.13^a$	$2.85{\pm}0.14^a$		

Cymen	6.76	$2.91{\pm}0.29^{a}$	$2.99{\pm}0.08^a$	$3.28{\pm}0.09^{ab}$	$3.30{\pm}0.52^{b}$	$2.87{\pm}0.08^{a}$	$3.20{\pm}0.07^a$	$2.95{\pm}0.05^a$
e	10.14	$2.90~\pm0.08^a$	$3.51{\pm}0.30^{b}$	3.76 ± 0.20^{b}	$3.54{\pm}0.03^{b}$	$2.89{\pm}0.06^{a}$	$3.10{\pm}0.03^a$	3.00 ± 0.13^{a}
	13.52	$2.89{\pm}0.04^{a}$	$3.58{\pm}0.24^{b}$	$3.58{\pm}0.18^{b}$	$2.93{\pm}0.05^{c}$	$2.95{\pm}0.21^a$	$2.99{\pm}0.15^a$	$3.09{\pm}0.08^a$
	16.90	$2.94{\pm}0.18^{a}$	$3.69{\pm}0.40^{b}$	$3.46{\pm}0.16^{b}$	$3.57{\pm}0.50^d$	$2.87{\pm}0.13^{a}$	$3.07{\pm}0.14^{\rm a}$	2.97±0.35a
	CK	$3.02{\pm}0.12^a$	$3.02{\pm}0.12^a$	$2.96{\pm}0.24^{a}$	2.83±0.11a	$2.83{\pm}0.30^{a}$	$2.93{\pm}0.09^a$	2.99±0.14a
α-萜品	3.72	$2.96{\pm}0.24^{a}$	$3.59{\pm}0.24^{b}$	$3.29{\pm}0.14^a$	$3.92{\pm}0.15^{b}$	$3.19{\pm}0.25^a$	$3.42{\pm}0.43^{\rm a}$	$3.28{\pm}0.17^{b}$
烯	7.44	$2.83{\pm}0.11^{a}$	$3.92{\pm}0.32^{b}$	$3.05{\pm}0.66^a$	2.86±0.21°	$3.28{\pm}0.36^{b}$	$3.35{\pm}0.23^a$	$3.29{\pm}0.16^{b}$
α-terpin	11.16	$2.83{\pm}0.30^{a}$	$3.53{\pm}0.29^{b}$	$3.67{\pm}0.27^{b}$	$3.05{\pm}0.06^{c}$	$3.53{\pm}0.17^{b}$	$3.69{\pm}0.06^{b}$	$3.40{\pm}0.13^{b}$
ene	14.88	$2.93{\pm}0.09^a$	3.90 ± 0.14^{b}	$3.25{\pm}0.28^a$	$3.79{\pm}0.31^d$	$3.90{\pm}0.13^{b}$	$3.44{\pm}0.06^a$	$3.74{\pm}0.05^{\circ}$
	18.6	$2.99{\pm}0.14^{\rm a}$	3.86 ± 0.11^{b}	$2.69{\pm}0.25^a$	$3.80{\pm}0.10^{\rm d}$	$3.47{\pm}0.18^{b}$	$3.37{\pm}0.53^a$	$3.46{\pm}0.20^{d}$

2.2 土荆芥挥发油、α-萜品烯和对伞花素作用下蚕豆幼苗叶绿素荧光参数的变化

土荆芥挥发油处理导致蚕豆幼苗叶片的最大光化学效率(Fv/Fm)和实际光化学效率($\Phi Ps II$)均不同程度下降(P < 0.05),且表现出剂量和时间双重效应(表 6-7)。处理结束后,大部分处理的 Fv/Fm 和 $\Phi Ps II$ 无法恢复到正常状态,均显著低于对照(P < 0.05),其中梯度 5处理的 Fv/Fm 和 $\Phi Ps II$ 甚至低于处理期间; α -萜品烯处理组中,Fv/Fm 和 $\Phi Ps II$ 的变化规律与挥发油处理组类似,但下降幅度小于挥发油处理组(表 6-7),仅梯度 5处理下 Fv/Fm 和 $\Phi Ps II$ 与对照组差异显著(P < 0.05)。停止处理后,各处理的 Fv/Fm 和 $\Phi Ps II$ 均逐渐恢复到对照水平;对伞花素对蚕豆幼苗叶片 Fv/Fm 和 $\Phi Ps II$ 均无显著影响((P > 0.05))(表 6-7)。3种处理中,挥发油对叶绿素荧光参数影响最大, α -萜品烯次之,对伞花素几乎没有影响。

表 6 土荆芥挥发油、α-萜品烯和对伞花素对蚕豆最大光化学效率(Fv/Fm)的影响
Table 6 Effects of volatile oil from *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, α-terpinene and cymene on maximum photochemical efficiency (Fv/Fm) in *Vicia faba*

处理梯度	处理时间 Treatment time (d)						
Treatments (µL)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CK	0.79±0.02ª	0.79±0.02ª	0.79±0.01ª	0.80 ± 0.00^{a}	0.81 ± 0.00^{a}	0.80±0.02ª	0.79±0.02ª
20	0.79 ± 0.01^{a}	0.75 ± 0.02^a	0.75 ± 0.01^a	0.73 ± 0.03^{b}	$0.74{\pm}0.02^a$	0.75 ± 0.01^a	0.72 ± 0.02^a
40	0.80 ± 0.00^{a}	0.76 ± 0.01^a	0.74 ± 0.01^{b}	0.75 ± 0.02^{b}	0.69 ± 0.02^{b}	0.73 ± 0.02^{b}	0.67 ± 0.00^{b}
60	0.81 ± 0.00^{a}	0.76 ± 0.01^a	0.73 ± 0.02^{b}	0.73 ± 0.02^{b}	0.69 ± 0.04^{b}	0.71 ± 0.01^{b}	0.67 ± 0.06^{b}
80	0.80 ± 0.02^a	0.74 ± 0.01^{b}	0.74 ± 0.01^{b}	0.65 ± 0.01^{c}	$0.57{\pm}0.02^{c}$	0.59 ± 0.01^{c}	0.60 ± 0.01^{b}
100	0.7 ± 0.02^{a}	0.78 ± 0.01^a	0.71 ± 0.02^{b}	$0.63 \pm 0.01^{\circ}$	$0.52{\pm}0.04^{c}$	$0.43{\pm}0.03^d$	$0.42 \pm 0.06^{\circ}$
CK	0.80 ± 0.02^{a}	$0.80{\pm}0.02^a$	0.79 ± 0.04^{a}	0.79 ± 0.02^{a}	0.78 ± 0.02^a	0.80 ± 0.01^a	0.79 ± 0.02^{a}
3.38	0.79 ± 0.04^{a}	0.80 ± 0.01^a	0.80 ± 0.03^a	0.79 ± 0.02^a	0.80 ± 0.02^a	0.80 ± 0.01^a	0.78 ± 0.03^{a}
6.76	0.79 ± 0.02^a	0.79 ± 0.04^{a}	0.79 ± 0.03^{a}	0.78 ± 0.01^{a}	0.78 ± 0.02^a	0.80 ± 0.02^a	0.79 ± 0.02^a
10.14	0.78 ± 0.02^a	0.79 ± 0.02^a	$0.80 {\pm} 0.04^a$	0.79 ± 0.01^a	0.79 ± 0.01^a	0.80 ± 0.01^a	0.79 ± 0.02^a
13.52	0.80 ± 0.01^a	0.79 ± 0.02^a	0.79 ± 0.04^{a}	0.79 ± 0.02^a	0.79 ± 0.02^a	0.79 ± 0.02^a	0.80 ± 0.01^{a}
16.90	0.79 ± 0.02	0.80 ± 0.01^a	0.78 ± 0.04^{a}	0.79 ± 0.02^{a}	0.79 ± 0.02^a	0.79 ± 0.02^a	0.79 ± 0.02^{a}
CK	0.79±0.02ª	0.79±0.02ª	0.80±0.01ª	0.79±0.05a	0.79±0.03ª	0.80±0.01ª	0.79±0.02ª
3.72	0.80 ± 0.01^{a}	0.78 ± 0.02^a	0.78 ± 0.02^a	0.78 ± 0.02^a	0.79 ± 0.05^a	0.80 ± 0.02^a	0.79 ± 0.00^{a}
7.44	0.79 ± 0.05^a	0.77 ± 0.02^a	0.77 ± 0.02^a	0.77 ± 0.02^a	0.79 ± 0.02^a	0.78 ± 0.02^a	0.79 ± 0.00^{a}
11.16	0.79 ± 0.03^{a}	0.78 ± 0.02^a	0.77 ± 0.01^{a}	0.74 ± 0.02^a	$0.74{\pm}0.02^a$	0.79 ± 0.01^a	0.78 ± 0.01^{a}
14.88	0.80 ± 0.01^{a}	0.77 ± 0.04^a	0.76 ± 0.02^a	0.74 ± 0.04^{a}	$0.74{\pm}0.02^a$	0.78 ± 0.01^{a}	0.78 ± 0.01^{a}
	Treatments (μL) CK 20 40 60 80 100 CK 3.38 6.76 10.14 13.52 16.90 CK 3.72 7.44 11.16	$\begin{array}{c cccc} Treatments & & & & & & & \\ \mu L) & & & & & & \\ CK & & & & & & & \\ 20 & & & & & & & \\ 20 & & & & & & & \\ 40 & & & & & & \\ 60 & & & & & & \\ 80 & & & & & & \\ 80 & & & & & \\ 80 & & & & & \\ 80 & & & & & \\ 80 & & & & & \\ 80 & & & & & \\ 100 & & & & & \\ CK & & & & & \\ 80 & & & & & \\ 100 & & & & & \\ 100 & & & & & \\ CK & & & & & \\ 80 & & & & & \\ 100 & & & \\ 100 & & & \\ 100 & & & \\ 100 & & & \\ 100 & & & \\ 100 & & & \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$

 $18.6 \qquad 0.79 \pm 0.02^{a} \quad 0.76 \pm 0.01^{a} \quad 0.75 \pm 0.03^{a} \quad 0.72 \pm 0.03^{a} \quad 0.71 \pm 0.01^{b} \quad 0.73 \pm 0.02^{b} \quad 0.78 \pm 0.00^{a}$

表 7 土荆芥挥发油、α-萜品烯和对伞花素对蚕豆实际光化学效率(ΦPs II)的影响 Table 6 Effects of volatile oil from *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, α-terpinene and cymene on Actual photochemical efficiency(ΦPs II) in *Vicia faba*

处理组	处理梯度			处理时间	Treatment tin	ne (d)		
Treatment groups	Treatments (µL)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CK	0.59 ± 0.01^{a}	$0.59{\pm}0.01^a$	$0.57{\pm}0.02^a$	$0.58{\pm}0.01^a$	$0.58{\pm}0.01^a$	$0.59{\pm}0.01^a$	$0.58{\pm}0.02^a$
	20	$0.57{\pm}0.02^a$	$0.55{\pm}0.03^a$	0.51±0.03 a	0.52±0.03 a	$0.50{\pm}0.00^a$	$0.52{\pm}0.04^a$	$0.46{\pm}0.02^a$
挥发油	40	$0.58{\pm}0.01^a$	$0.54{\pm}0.03^a$	$0.52{\pm}0.02^a$	0.50±0.02 a	$0.47{\pm}0.01^a$	$0.50{\pm}0.02^a$	$0.48{\pm}0.02^a$
Volatile oil	60	$0.58{\pm}0.01^a$	$0.54{\pm}0.03^a$	0.51±0.05 a	0.50 ± 0.04^{b}	0.46 ± 0.02^{b}	$0.52{\pm}0.04^a$	$0.47{\pm}0.03^a$
	80	$0.59{\pm}0.01^a$	$0.46{\pm}0.04^{b}$	$0.46{\pm}0.02^{b}$	$0.40{\pm}0.01^{b}$	$0.40{\pm}0.01^{b}$	$0.42{\pm}0.01^{b}$	$0.44{\pm}0.02^{b}$
	100	0.58 ± 0.02^a	0.49 ± 0.04	$0.42{\pm}0.02^{b}$	$0.35{\pm}0.06^{b}$	0.26 ± 0.11^{b}	0.26 ± 0.03^{b}	0.21 ± 0.06^{b}
	CK	0.59±0.02ª	0.59±0.02 a	0.59±0.01a	0.58±0.02a	0.58±0.02a	0.58±0.02a	0.58±0.02ª
	3.38	0.59 ± 0.01^a	$0.59{\pm}0.02^a$	$0.59{\pm}0.02^a$	0.58 ± 0.01^a	0.56 ± 0.03^a	0.59±0.02a	0.58 ± 0.02^a
对伞花素	6.76	0.58 ± 0.02^a	$0.59{\pm}0.04^a$	0.59 ± 0.01^a	0.57 ± 0.03^a	0.58 ± 0.01^a	0.58 ± 0.01^a	0.58 ± 0.02^a
Cymene	10.14	0.58 ± 0.02^a	$0.59{\pm}0.01^a$	0.57 ± 0.02^a	0.57 ± 0.03^a	$0.59{\pm}0.0^a$	0.57 ± 0.02^a	0.58 ± 0.01^a
	13.52	0.58 ± 0.02^a	0.58 ± 0.03^a	0.58 ± 0.03^a	0.57 ± 0.02^a	0.57 ± 0.02^a	0.57 ± 0.01^a	0.58±0.01ª
	16.90	0.58 ± 0.02^a	0.58 ± 0.02^{ab}	$0.58{\pm}0.02^a$	0.56 ± 0.03^a	$0.59{\pm}0.0^{a}$	0.58 ± 0.02^a	0.58 ± 0.02^{a}
	CK	0.57±0.02ª	0.57±0.02ª	0.59±0.02ª	0.58±0.06a	0.58±0.04a	0.59±0.01ª	0.58±0.02ª
	3.72	0.59 ± 0.02^{a}	0.56 ± 0.00^a	$0.59{\pm}0.02^a$	0.57 ± 0.04^a	0.58 ± 0.02^a	$0.58{\pm}0.02^a$	$0.59{\pm}0.01^a$
α-萜品烯	7.44	0.58 ± 0.06^a	0.58 ± 0.03^a	$0.55{\pm}0.03^a$	0.58 ± 0.02^a	0.58 ± 0.03^a	0.57 ± 0.01^a	$0.57{\pm}0.00^a$
α-terpinene	11.16	0.58 ± 0.04^a	$0.55{\pm}0.00^a$	$0.57{\pm}0.03^{\mathrm{a}}$	0.51 ± 0.01^{b}	0.53 ± 0.02^{b}	0.57 ± 0.02^a	0.56 ± 0.02^a
	14.88	0.59±0.01ª	$0.55{\pm}0.01^a$	$0.54{\pm}0.01^a$	0.50 ± 0.02^{b}	0.51 ± 0.01^{b}	$0.57{\pm}0.02^{a}$	0.56 ± 0.02^a
	18.6	0.58±0.02a	0.55±0.01a	$0.53{\pm}0.03^a$	0.51 ± 0.02^{b}	0.50±0.01 ^b	0.55±0.01ª	0.54 ± 0.00^{b}

2.3 土荆芥挥发油、α-萜品烯和对伞花素作用下蚕豆幼苗叶绿素含量的变化

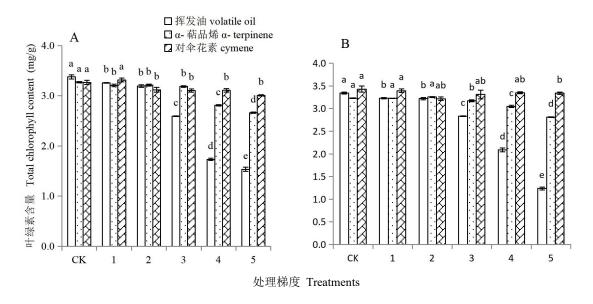


图 1 土荆芥挥发油、α-萜品烯和对伞花素作用下蚕豆幼苗总叶绿素含量的变化 Fig.1 Changes of total chlorophyll content in the leaves of *Vicia faba* exposed to volatile oil from

Chenopodium ambrosioides, α-terpinene and cymene

注: A. 处理第3天; B.恢复第3天。不同小写字母表示 p < 0.05 的显著水平。

Note: A. the 3rd day of treatment; B.the 3rd day of recovery. Different lowercase letters indicates p < 0.05.

从图 1: A 可见,土荆芥挥发油处理 3 d 后,蚕豆幼苗叶片的叶绿素含量明显下降(*P*<0.05),且表现出剂量依赖效应。与对照相比,梯度 5 处理组的叶绿素含量下降了 54.58%。停止处理恢复 3 d 后(图 1: B),虽然各处理剂量组叶绿素含量有不同程度的升高,仍然低于对照,其中梯度 5 处理的叶绿素含量甚至比处理期间更低,仅为对照组的 37.0%;α-萜品烯处理组和对伞花素处理组的叶片总叶绿素含量虽然有所减低,但与对照差异不显著 (*P*>0.05),停止处理后,叶绿素含量基本恢复到对照组的水平。本研究结果表明,挥发油对叶绿素含量影响最大,α-萜品烯次之,对伞花素最小。

3 讨论

3.1 土荆芥挥发性化感物质对蚕豆光合特性的影响

植物叶片的叶绿素含量和叶绿素荧光参数对环境胁迫十分敏感,任何环境因素的变化都会影响到 PsII的 Fv/Fm 和 $\Phi PsII$ (Cosgrove & Borowitzka, 2010;许大全, 2002)。前人研究发现,化感物质如酚酸(谢东锋等, 2018)、BOA(El-Kenany et al, 2017)等会降低受体植物的叶绿素含量和叶绿素荧光参数。本研究结果表明,在土荆芥挥发油及其两个主要成分 α -萜品烯、对伞花素作用下,蚕豆幼苗叶片的叶绿素含量、叶绿素荧光参数 Fv/Fm 和 $\Phi PsII$ 均不同程度地降低,尤其是高剂量挥发油处理引起这种效应几乎是不可逆的。表明土荆芥化感胁迫可能干扰了叶绿素的合成过程或引起叶绿素降解,光系统受损,光反应受到抑制,从而降低了光合速率,抑制了植物的生长发育。

土荆芥挥发油及其主要成分 α -萜品烯和对伞花素均降低了蚕豆幼苗叶片的叶绿素含量、叶绿素荧光参数和净光合速率,但挥发油和主要成分对气孔导度、蒸腾速率和胞间 CO_2 浓度的影响结果具有较大的差异。

3.2 土荆芥挥发油及其主要成分α-萜品烯和对伞花素化感效应的比较

Vasilakoglou et al(2013)采用全系列评价法评估了黑麦草(Lolium rigidum Gaudin)挥发油化学成分的毒性效应,发现挥发油各成分之间存在协同效应,导致挥发油的毒性效应大于

各个组成成分的毒性效应。土荆芥挥发油成分复杂 (Chu et al, 2011; Jardim et al, 2008; 黄雪 峰和孔令义, 2002), 大体包括单萜烯类、倍半萜烯类、含氧衍生物类等, 但不同产地土荆芥 的挥发油中,主要成分通常是α-萜品烯、对伞花素、驱蛔素等(Kandpal et al, 2016; Pan et al, 2007)。相对于土荆芥挥发油的化感效应而言,其主要成分的化感效应往往较弱。土荆芥挥 发油及其主要成分α-萜品烯和对伞花素提高了玉米(Zea mays)根尖细胞的 ROS 水平,导 致细胞膜脂过氧化、抗氧化酶活性失活,从而引起玉米幼根生长受到抑制(Chen et al, 2016; Li et al, 2018), 这种诱导氧化损伤的效应以挥发油最大, α-萜品烯次之, 对伞花素最小 (陈 斌等, 2015); 此外, 土荆芥挥发油、对伞花素和 α-萜品烯对玉米根边缘细胞活性(胡忠良 等, 2015)和叶表皮保卫细胞活性(周健等, 2016)均具有显著的抑制效应,但对伞花素和α -萜品烯的抑制效应弱于挥发油的抑制效应;本研究结果表明,土荆芥挥发油对受体光合特 性的影响远远大于其两个主要成分α-萜品烯和对伞花素的影响,与前人研究结果基本一致。 导致这一结果的原因可能是挥发油中的α-萜品烯、对伞花素以及其他成分同时影响受体的 光合作用过程,各成分的叠加效应导致挥发油对受体光合特性的影响,远远大于其单体成分 α-萜品烯和对伞花素的抑制效应。当然,也不排除挥发油成分中还存在比α-萜品烯和对伞 花素化感效应更强的成分,本研究室后续将进一步深入研究和寻找土荆芥挥发油中的其他主 效化感成分。

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